

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3143

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1892.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorized Capital 1,000,000
Subscribed Capital 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tang Sang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. W. Wotton, Esq.
C. J. Hirst, Esq. Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN
LONDON:—

THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent,
Palmer & Co.
JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Buttery &
Co.
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam.
GEO. MUNRO, Manager.

Bankers:—

London: The Alliance Bank (Ld.)
Scotland: The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

SHANGHAI:

C. J. GALLOWAY, Manager.

Amoy—J. ANDERSON, Manager.

Yokohama—D. FRASER, Manager.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Money
received on Deposit. Drafts issued. Bills
purchased and collected. Advances made on
Securities or goods in neutral Godowns. Usual
Bank Agency business undertaken.
Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS
For Rates of Interest for other periods apply
to the Manager.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1892. [8]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000

LONDON:

Head Office 40, Threadneedle Street,
West End Office 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
buys and sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Auction Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager. [7]

Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG, No. 116, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FRANKMASON'S
HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY, the 16th
Instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1892. [499]

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.

THIS commodious and well appointed
HOTEL, situated at a height of 7,500 feet
above sea-level, having been leased by the
Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is
NOW OPEN and will be run in conjunction with
their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling
them to offer special inducements to Visitors and
Residents.

The HOTEL has been thoroughly Renovated,
Re-decorated, and Refurnished.
A New and Handsome BAR has been opened
on the Basement, while a new BAR and BILLIARD-ROOM have been erected on the main
floor.
CHOPS, STEAKS, &c., can be served at
any hour.
For full Particulars as to Rates, &c., apply to
"VICTORIA HOTEL."
DORABEE & HING-KEE,
Lessees.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1892. [450]

THE SHAMBEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably
situated within a few minutes walk of the
"River Steamer Wharves," is now open to receive
Visitors.
The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably
furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting
Rooms, and accommodation generally will be
found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.
The Table d'Hôte is supplied with every
luxury in season, and the cuisine is in expert
trained hands.
Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best
quality only.
A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.
A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1182]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

MRS. OSBORNE begs to remind the Public
that every possible arrangement has
been made for the comfort and convenience of
Visitors to this popular Summer Resort. "BAY
VIEW" occupies the best situation on the
Shau-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view
of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool
breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches
can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining
the spacious lawn.
The Cuisine is unrivalled in Hongkong, and
only the best Brands of Wine, Spirits, &c., are
used. The "Bay View" is a most desirable
resort for the "First-class" style, and the
cheapest notices and Meals can be served at all
hours.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1892. [450]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1825.

INVESTED FUNDS 7,000,000 Sigs.
ANNUAL INCOME 900,000 Sigs.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI:
AUGUSTUS WHITE, Esq.
F. H. BELL, Esq.
JAMES L. SCOTT, Esq.
NEIL MACLEOD, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer.

W. T. PHIPPS, Esq., Chief Agent.

AGENCIES:—

Amoy—Messrs. Brown & Co.
Canton—Messrs. Rowe & Co.
Chefoo—Messrs. Corns & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. W. Forbes Sharp & Co.
Kobe—Messrs. Brown & Co.
Nagasaki—China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.
Newchwang—Messrs. Bandinel & Co.
Ningbo—Guthrie & Co.
Peking—Dr. Dudgeon, Medical Officer.
Saratow—Messrs. Bradley & Co.
Tientsin—Messrs. Wilson & Co.
Yokohama—Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co.
The Standard is an old and wealthy Scottish
Office, well known throughout India and the
East, and has acquired a marked character for
sound and liberal management.
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong,
Standard Life Office.

932-5
SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW ZEALAND.

THE Underigned are prepared to accept
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES on
favourable terms.
Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal
to that paid by the local Offices.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents,
No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1892. [350]

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA.

ASSETS OVER \$3,000,000.

Policies absolutely non-forfeitable.
No restrictions as to Residence or Travelling.
Rates of premium low.
Policies issued on all approved Forms.
For further particulars apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents for Hongkong.
33rd February, 1892. [240]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.
WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 7, Cross Street, SINGAPORE.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1892. [149]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TARELS 600,000; \$533,333-33
EQUAL TO \$318,000-00
RESERVE FUND

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

LEY SING, Esq. LO YUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES on all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE: 8 & 9, PRAYA WAST

Hongkong, 17th December, 1891. [198]

To be Let.

TO LET.

A HOUSE IN KNOTSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1892. [483]

TO LET.

"THE BEN" Furnished (for Summer
Months).
"TUSCULUM" at Magazine Gap.
FIRST FLOOR, No. 1, Blue Buildings.
GODOWN, (under Messrs. Douglas Laprak
& Co.'s Office).
GODOWN, No. 1A, Blue Buildings.
"STILLINGFLETE"—The Albany.
Semi-detached HOUSES, at Magazine Gap.
(Nos. 2 & 2A, STANTON STREET (corner
of Old Bailey).
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1892. [450]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR, No. 64, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL, suitable for OFFICES.
Apply to
Messrs. G. FALCONER & Co.,
or
LAI HING & Co.,
No. 153, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1892. [454]

TO LET.

No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
"TUSCULUM" MAGAZINE GAP.
Nos. 2, 4, & 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1892. [35]

TO LET.

TWO Large, Dry, and Spacious GODOWNS
Praya East, on Marine Lot No. 42.
Apply to
N. MODY & Co.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1892. [302]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE

SWAN FOUNTAIN PEN.

THE "Swan" is a Mable, Todd & Co. Gold Pen joined to a rubber reservoir to hold any kind
of ink, which it supplies to the writing point in a continuous flow. It will hold ink enough
for two days' constant work, or a week's ordinary writing, and can be filled with as little trouble
as to wind a watch.
With the cover over the gold nib it is carried in the pocket like a pencil, to be used anywhere.
A purchaser may try a pen a few days, and, if by chance the writing point does not suit his
hand, exchange it for another without charge.

\$4 EACH, WITH FILLER COMPLETE.

THERE ARE VARIOUS TYPES TO SELECT FROM, BROAD, MEDIUM AND FINE.

The Gold Pens in the "Swans" are Mable, Todd & Co.'s famous make. They are 14 carat
tempered gold, very handsome, and positively unaffected by any kind of ink. They are pointed
with selected polished Iridium.
They will not penetrate the paper, and writer's cramp is unknown among users of Gold Pens.
They are a perfect revelation to those who know nothing about Gold Pens.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1892. [6]

W. POWELL & CO.

EX S.S. "GLENSHIEL" and "SURAT"

LARGE SHIPMENT OF NEW GOODS.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

WHITE STRAW HATS,

CHIFFONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, and all the New Specialties for
MILLINERY PURPOSES.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1892. [5]

THE

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East,
affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of
the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf
(the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping
Offices.

THE HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.
THE TABLE D'HÔTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the cuisine being
under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to
spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communications.
The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public
BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.
A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour
adjoins the HOTEL, and is under the same management.

THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.
HYDRAULIC ASCENDING ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers
and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continuously on duty.

R. TUCKER,
Manager. [108]

Hongkong, 12th February, 1892.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FIRST DELIVERIES OF

NEW ART MUSLINS, from 15 cents per yard. NEW MADRAS MUSLINS.

NEW SUMMER CURTAINS. NEW SUMMER CRETONNES.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, ONE THOUSAND PAIRS, from \$2.00 per pair.

ALL LAST YEARS PATTERNS GREATLY REDUCED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1892. [29]

CARMICHAEL & CO., LD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING, select but inexpensive variety.
SPORTING GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS and AMMUNITION.
PORPOISE-HIDE DARK TAN RUSSIA-LEATHER & ENGLISH-CALF-BOOTS & SHOES.
SCIENTIFIC BOOKS, NAUTICAL, ELECTRICAL and ENGINEERING.
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, HAND-TOOLS and DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CARMICHAEL & CO. LTD.

18, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1892. [42]

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.

TAKARADZUKA NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

(King of Tastes Water.)

(Charged with Natural Gas.)

"TAKARADZUKA" is prescribed by the most eminent medical men of the day as a water
which although NOT MEDICINAL in the common acceptance of the term, will keep
the functions of the body in healthy action, invigorate the system, and by promoting the Alka-
linity of the blood PREVENT THE DEPOSITION OF URIC ACID AND THE CONSE-
QUENT INROADS OF GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND INDIGESTION.

THE NATURAL MEDICINAL WATER besides being APERIENT also contains a
large proportion of FERUGINOUS SALTS, which property commends its use in warm
climates before Honyadi Janos and other mineral laxatives.
As an APERIENT.—One third of a bottle to a dose.
Bottled as "TAKARADZUKA" near Kobe, Japan.
Takaradzuka Mineral Water, price \$1.50 per case of 50 plates.
Takaradzuka Medicinal Water, price \$7.00.

Sole Proprietors.—J. CLYDE WILKINSON, HONG KONG.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD., Sole Agents for Hongkong.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1892. [108]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-
SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis' Assmann's Watches
awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition;
and for Voigtlander and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES.
MARINE GLASSES and BEYGLASSES.
No. 4, Queen's Road, Central. [108]

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-
FACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 11, Queen's Road Central. [108]

S. E. N. T. I. N. G.
SURGEON-DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1892. [108]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

I HAVE This Day been appointed MANAGER
of the Hongkong Branch of the above
named Firm.
Y. FUKUHARA.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1892. [501]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 10,000 NEW SHARES OF
\$10 EACH.

PURSUANT to Resolution, the GENERAL
MANAGER of A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED, hereby invites applications from the
SHAREHOLDERS of the Company for the ISSUE
of 10,000 NEW SHARES of \$10 each at a
Premium of 50 per cent., or \$15 a Share.

Each Registered Shareholder on the 31st day
of May next applying for the New ISSUE will
be entitled to One Share for every Five Shares
registered in his name. Shares remaining un-
allotted in respect of incomplete numbers of
Five Shares and Shares not applied for by those
entitled to apply, will be allotted among the
General Manager and the Company's staff.

Applications for Shares in the New ISSUE will
be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation in Hongkong from the 1st
to the 4th day of June next, both days inclusive,
and the whole amount applied for will be payable
on application.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 4th day of
June next, both days inclusive.

The present paid up Capital of the Company
is \$500,000 divided into 50,000 Shares of \$10
each, and the New ISSUE is required to increase
the Capital of the Company to \$600,000 divided
into 60,000 Shares of \$10 each.

The whole of the premium received from the
New ISSUE will be placed to the credit of the
Permanent Reserve Fund.

The last Dividend paid by the Company was
on the 5th November, 1891, being an Interim
Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum
on account of that year, and the Final Dividend
for 1891 will be payable in May next. The
New ISSUE will rank for the Interim Dividend
to be declared in November next on account of
1892.

Forms of application for the New ISSUE can be
obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICES over the
Hongkong Dispensary or at the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK.

By Order,

A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary. [405]

Hongkong, 7th April, 1892.

THE MIKE COAL MINING COMPANY.

THE MIKE COAL is a
BITUMINOUS COAL
of dark reddish colour. For steam purposes
it has been pronounced to be the best and the
most economical of all the Japanese Coals. Its
export is increasing yearly, and the opinions
expressed by several of the largest regular
consumers are in testimony of the excellent
qualities of this coal.

Attention is called to the following advantages
to Ship's Owners and Captains, who coal their
bunkers direct from the Undersigned:—
FRESHNESS of the coal.
UNIFORMITY of quality.
FREEDOM from impurities.
Supply in any quantity on shortest notice.
Quick despatch.
BEST of weight, etc., etc.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Sole Agents. [1192]

Hongkong, 4th April, 1892.

PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC, INSTRU-
MENTS AND FITTINGS OF ALL
DESCRIPTIONS.

MOUTRIE,

ROBINSON & CO.

HAVE now a tremendous Stock and can

supply Customers with anything required.

The largest Stock in the East. We buy

argely and can sell CHEAPER than any other

dealers. Make enquiries before trying else-
where.

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.

HONGKONG,

(or at Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.)

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR ILOILO (DIRECT).

THE Steamship
"MICHAEL JEBSEN"

Captain Matheson, will be despatched for the
above Port TO-MORROW, the 13th inst., at 5
P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1892. [505]

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"STRATHLEVEN"

Captain Matheson, will be despatched for the
above Port on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1892. [505]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE "MO" STEAMSHIP LINE.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

TIME TABLE (REVISED).

THE Company's Screw Steamship
"KWONG MO."

Capt. CHRISTIAN, will run to and from MACAO

as under:—

Leave Hongkong. Arrive Macao. Leave Macao. Arrive Hongkong.

MONDAY, 7.30 A.M. NOON. P.M. P.M.

TUESDAY, " " " " " "

WEDNESDAY, " " " " " "

THURSDAY, " " " " " "

FRIDAY, " " " " " "

SATURDAY, " " " " " "

SUNDAY, " " " " " "

* SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES will be charged
for the Round Trip to MACAO and back, when
sufficient inducement offers, on SUNDAYS, and
the time of departure



Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

CHEMISTS

AND

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

DAKIN'S

LEMON

SQUASH.

THE FAVORITE

HOT WEATHER DRINK.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

WE invite attention to the following Brands,
all of which are excellent quality and
good value for the money.The same being specially selected by our
London House, and bought direct from the most
reputable sources, are imported in wood and bottled
by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best
goods at moderate prices.In ordering it is only necessary to state the
name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted,
and initial letter for quality desired.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case.	Per Bot.
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	\$10.	\$1.00
B. Vintage, superior quality, Red Capsule.....	12	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Cap- sule.....	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	18	1.50

SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	6	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	0.75
C. Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	10	1.00
C. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	10	1.10
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule.....	12	1.10
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bot- tled).....	14	1.25

CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	4	\$4.50
B. Superior Red Claret.....	4.50	5.00
C. St. Julien, Red Claret.....	7	7.50
D. La Rose, Red Claret.....	11	12.00

MADEIRA, HOCK AND CHAMPAGNES.
FULL PARTICULARS OF THE VARIOUS BRANDS
IN STOCK ON APPLICATION.

	Per Case.	Per Bot.
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BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	\$13	\$1.20
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	15	1.40
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	20	1.75
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1873 Vintage, Red Capsule.....	30	2.50

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blend, White Cap- sule.....	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
C. Watson's Abolour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	12	1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	12	1.10
Genuine Bourbon Whisky, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name.....	10	1.00

GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Cap- sule.....	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. G. G. V. A.	5.25	0.50

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	12	1.00
Good second Island, \$1.50 per Gallon.		

LIQUEURS.

Bedictine, Maraschino Curacao, Herring's Cherry Cordial Cherry, Dr. Siegel's Angostura Bitters, &c.		
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PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1892.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper not later than Three o'clock on the day before the day of publication, and to be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisements. Terms can be learned on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph is a member of the Telephone Central exchange, No. 1. Telephone address "The Telegraph," Hongkong.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Hongkong Telegraph is published daily at 5.00 p.m. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before 6.30 will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

Subscribers to The Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1892.

MACKINTOSH V. KESWICK.

For a good many years past it has been an article of faith with our weak-kneed local contemporaries and also with a large number of the very ordinary class of persons who constitute Hongkong's high-toned community that Mr. EDWIN MACKINTOSH, orator of the Chamber of Commerce and autocrat of the "Talkoo," hong and sugar refinery, is a man of wonderful attainments and altogether exceptional ability. He has been styled the local Napoleon of Commerce, and publicly flattered by his obsequious admirers as an unrivalled man of business. There can be no doubt whatever that self-interest has been the foundation and main-spring of most of this nauseous, fulsome nonsense. Judged by results, and it is only by results that ability can be fairly gauged, Mr. MACKINTOSH's successes during his many years residence in Hongkong have certainly not been phenomenal, whilst on the other hand his failures have been conspicuous. No head of a great shipping house has made greater mistakes, or been mixed up in more expensive and profitless experiments, some of which, by the way, might very easily have involved the head of "TALKOO," with all his vaunted astuteness, in the meshes of the law under anything but pleasant circumstances. It is not, however, so much with this very ludicrously overrated gentleman's status as one of the leading merchants of the colony that we are concerned, as with him in his public position as Chairman of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, and on a subject that is of the utmost importance to the community at large. As he holds the responsible office of Chairman to the Chamber by virtue of his position as a local "merchant prince" who regards mental capacity and practical experience is credited with towering high above all his associates, we have less hesitation than otherwise might be the case in analysing and dissecting his claims to such pre-eminence, taking his own public acts as a basis.

In the course of a very lengthy address at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on the 8th ult., the Chairman made the following significant remarks:

Yet another communication with the Local Government has to be touched upon. I refer to Mr. KESWICK'S Share Bill. This proposal, you may remember, was fully discussed at a large meeting of members of the Chamber specially convened. The result showed a strong majority was opposed to the proposed legislation, yet the Government declined to accept the opinion of those whose practical knowledge should have been a sufficient guide to them. They passed the measure without amendments of any kind, a measure which I have no hesitation in saying, for the purpose it was intended, has no parallel in the United Kingdom or in India. Now what is the result of that legislation by the light of the present day? What most of us, I imagine, suspected. The legislation did not emanate from any real desire to curb gambling, but was actually the result of a combination of one powerful clique against another, both deeply interested in share trafficking, trying to corner the other. I don't want to touch old sores; those who suffer from them know their own bitterness, and any attempt on my part to expose them to the public gaze would be most unbecomingly. If Satan ever laughs, said a keen humourist who knew the world, it must be at hypocrites; they are certainly the greatest dupes he has, they serve him better than any other, but receive no wages, and what is still more extraordinary, they submit to greater mortifications and inconveniences than the sincere Christians. Mr. MACKINTOSH's mournful affliction was almost sublime in its audacity. "I don't want to touch old sores; those who suffer know their own bitterness," and he had just a moment before vehemently denounced a charge against the Vice-Chairman of the Chamber, a member of the Legislative Council, and an old colleague although a rival in business, which, if allowed to go unrefuted, will practically ruin Mr. KESWICK's public career for life. Some all forms of jobbery, common enough in official experience, may be condoned and hushed up, but the latitude hardly extends to a direct attempt successfully carried out to make our Legislative Council the alibi and abettor of a clique of unscrupulous share gamblers who wanted to crush an opposing faction, no matter by what means.

There is another phase of the Chairman's attack on the hapless author of the Share Bill to which attention should be drawn, as it shows a state of commercial immorality amongst the members of the Chamber of Commerce that is anything but creditable to the colony and is very much to be deplored. It also shows that Mr. EDWIN MACKINTOSH is one of the class to whom Porep referred when he wrote—

"Show me the one that has it in his power
To act consistent with himself an hour."

In appointing a Committee for the Chamber for the current year, Mr. J. J. KESWICK, notwithstanding the terrible accusation hanging over his head, was one of the "elect," and a motion for his appointment as Vice-Chairman was carried with applause. And then Mr. MACKINTOSH, in acknowledging his election as Chairman said—"I have to thank you for the distinguished honour of electing me as Chairman. This is the third year now that I have accepted the office. I shall as in the past do my very best, during the short time that I shall be here, for the interests of this Chamber, and of the commerce of the colony. In that I yield to no one, but on my departure I am proud to think that you have selected a gentleman who I firmly believe to be more capable to fill this position than myself."

The Hon. J. J. KESWICK should be requested by the Government to either clear himself of the serious charges publicly brought against him by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, or to at once resign his seat in Council. Mr. EDWIN MACKINTOSH ought to recognise the necessity of explaining the glaring inconsistency which reduced his course of action at the Chamber of Commerce meeting, in reference to Mr. KESWICK and his Share Bill, to the level of the *reductio ad absurdum*.

TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER DOCK STRIKE IMMINENT.

LONDON, May 10th.—The labour agitation in the docks has reached a crisis, and a renewal of the great strike of 1890 is feared.

ORNE'S CHANCES FOR THE DERBY.

The Duke of Westminster considers it next to impossible for Orme to run for the Derby.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

LOOK AT THE TOP OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL TO-DAY.

The British surveying-ship *Porpoise* left here for Shanghai yesterday.

At the beginning of April it was estimated that 600 steamers were laid up in English ports, owing to strikes and dulness of trade.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the Company's steamer *Shanghai* left London for this port on the 7th inst.

We observe that our old friend Mr. W. Walpole, late of Williams' Open Company, was recently playing in "Carmen" at the Princess's Theatre in Sydney.

A regular meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 615, F.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for a special purpose. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

It is announced that the Emperor William of Germany will enter his yacht *Albatross* (late the Royal Yacht *Squadron Regatta*) at Cowes in August next. The Kaiser has decided to personally sail the yacht on the occasion of the race and yachting British yachtsmen generally. It is hardly likely that any British yachtsman will have the temerity to oppose the Emperor's smart little craft, but if they do they are sure to shorten sail on a very short voyage.

As far as possible, we are sure that the words "God and I" will be the last words of the man who, when with *Black Dicks*, was a name for a yachting *Kaiser's* yacht? Why, sailing!

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Royal mail steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong, arrived at Nagasaki yesterday, and left the same day for Kobe, Yokohama and Vancouver.

EAR-RING snatchers, notwithstanding the thick rods that are kept in pickle at the Queen's Hotel for such offenders, still give a good deal of trouble to the police, whom they often evade. One of the fraternity of pickpockets and snatchers, however, got in the way of a Sikh constable when making tracks with a lady's earl appendages yesterday and was up before Mr. Hastings this morning. Result—One month's hard labour, 12 strokes with a rattan on entering and a similar reminder on leaving the goal.

An engineer employed in a coasting steamer sailing out of Hongkong has, we understand, patented an invention which, when in position on a steamer, will render disaster, such as the *Tongshan* wreck at Swatow recently, through ropes getting foul of the propeller utterly impossible. If the inventor is sure of his ground, and there is no reason why he should not be, there can be no doubt about him having "struck oil" this journey, for his patent "propeller protector" will undoubtedly be found on almost every steamer afloat within the next few years. Full particulars of the invention and the name of the ingenious inventor will be published in due course.

A well-known Australian industry, says the *Sydney Bulletin*, is "jury-stiffening"—i.e., jury-squaring or bribing. They "do all" talk to an attorney on the steps of the Supreme Court, and the attorney, in turn, will be well paid for his services. If he knows, or pretends to know, that it is all right, he will be paid for his services. If he knows, or pretends to know, that it is all right, he will be paid for his services. If he knows, or pretends to know, that it is all right, he will be paid for his services.

KOWLOON has now become unfit for habitation, especially for ladies. The latrines erected for the new Indian regiment, "Our Very Own," close to the main road between the wharf and Yau-ma-tei, are in themselves an abominable and dangerous nuisance, which will be intensified when the warm weather has fairly set in; but they are rendered additionally offensive by the heinous conduct of the men for whose use they have been erected. Not restricting their attentions to the proper place, Sikhs and coolies alike, one after another all day long, take up prominent positions in full view of the public road a few yards away, and give the general public a chance to inspect the full extent of their naked hideousness (literally) for several minutes at a time. This is not an exaggerated statement, for we have seen the place ourselves. Why did we not bring a complaint to the police station? Well, because we were too busy to keep up our work for them, or to take upon ourselves, police duty.

The Scottish Oriental Company's steamer *Devonshire*, Captain Loff, has returned to Hongkong after an absence from these waters of nearly a month. She has been running between Singapore and German New Guinea under charter to a German firm. The officers report very unpleasant experiences owing to the outbreak of a very virulent form of jungle fever, which is prevalent along the coasts of New Guinea all the year round and annually claims hundreds of victims, who pass away after a few hours' sickness. At one time all but two of the *Devonshire's* crew were completely prostrated, the Captain and officers being obliged to take it in turns to stand at the helm, while the passengers, the saloon servants and cooks had to assist in the stove-hole and engine-room. The officers of the ship finally took ill, and what with the crew laid up, many of them buried at sea, and officers and engineers down with the fever, one almost wonders that they ever succeeded in completing what must be a most unpleasant cruise in southern seas. However, they did their duty manfully, and although pulled down considerably, look better than might be expected.

In the course of the Magisterial hearing of the *Zambesi* case yesterday the solicitor who was trying to bring the case to a close, reported to have said that "the charge had been brought because of ridiculous statements made in the newspapers." Well, they may have been ridiculous, to the pure all things are pure, and to a certain class of empty-headed whippersnappers and pettifogging lawyers all things are ridiculous. For the edification of Mr. Wilkinson we may make a further statement even more distasteful to him than that in England school-masters have been guilty of manslaughter if a child who was killed in attempting to escape from unlawful confinement and escape to punishment; that here in Hongkong, not many years ago, a captain was convicted of manslaughter of two coolies, who perished in trying to board his vessel, and were repulsed, and drowned; and that one of the stowaways on the *Zambesi* was drowned, and the body recovered, with the unmistakable evidence of the manacles still on it, and nobody has yet been tried on a charge of manslaughter.

The Japanese consul and the police have been most merciful, not to mention justice, warrants, and somebody (not to mention justice) is exceedingly lucky to be let off so easily. For a charge of culpable homicide were brought, the sleeping gentleman who thus referred to "ridiculous statements" in the newspapers would have to do far more than he knows to secure an acquittal.

OUR novelist is getting on slowly. As yet he has not got beyond the title of his new novel, which he has altered seventeen times, and still he is not satisfied whether to call it—

HEART THE LION IN HIS DEN.

THE DOUGLAS IN HIS HALL.

OR

YOU'RE A LIAR.

THE STORY OF FRANCESCO THE FIRE-EATER.

OR

AN OLD MAN'S BLOW.

KNOCKED 'EM INTO BOWEN ROAD

(A Clonidine Comedy).

OR

WHO FEAR D. J. BRICK?

A MYSTERY OF MAGAZINE OATS.

OR

TWO MEN AND A DOG.

WHICH WAS THE MEANEST CUR?

In consequence of the brief forecast in yesterday's issue we are besieged by people wanting to serve us with writs for libel, defamation, and conspiracy to injure. To all these we beg to tender our heartiest thanks, and request them to wait until after our forthcoming interview with the *heavily-weighted* business of the Hongkong Bar, after which summonses may be served on such portions of us as may be picked up by a shovelful. But the novelists will appear on Saturday next the same, and the price of the paper will be ten cents if bought from our news boys, or twenty-five cents at the office, same as before.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Royal mail steamer *Empress of Japan*, Capt. G. A. Lee, from Vancouver, arrived at Yokohama yesterday, and left for this port, via Kobe and Shanghai, to-day.

THE Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong will hold a social meeting of members and friends on Monday next in the rooms on the 1st floor. There is every prospect of a large attendance—the more the merrier, as it is these social gatherings that make life bearable in the Far East.

In the Supreme Court yesterday—

Plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Phillips, asks witness a number of questions, and receives replies in the usual way.

Defendant's solicitor, Mr. Grist, begins to ask exactly the same questions also in the usual way.

Mr. Justice (to witness)—Oh, don't answer him! Don't go right through the whole story again!

Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

THE *Daily Press* young man was not in Court at the conclusion of the *Zambesi* case yesterday and wrote out his report with the solicitors, hence the glaring error of attributing to the magistrate, Mr. W. C. H. Hastings, the remark made by the complainant's solicitor, Mr. J. Hastings, of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, Fancy "His Worship" making a long address on behalf of the prosecution, and asking for a committal! Of course, our esteemed morning contemporary has never expected to do its own reporting, yet it has two evening papers to crib from; but if you can't report, *Granny dear*, do for heaven's sake crib correctly.

ACCORDING to the *Chung Shing Shing*, the strait between Baku and Moll is very narrow, and the communication between Khasa and the mainland cannot be kept up otherwise than by ships. This being rather inconvenient, it is being arranged by persons interested to span the strait with a bridge so as to connect the Sanyo and Khasa railways, which at the same time will in no way inconvenience or obstruct the passage of large ships. The outlay is expected to be about 6,000,000 yen. This is the most important and greatest engineering scheme that has been mooted in Japan, and if carried out will be of immense benefit to the country.

As the Douglas Co.'s steamship *Namoa* was about to leave the wharf to-day for Swatow and Amoy, Detective Hadden, who was watching on board, recognized the face of an old friend, a Chinaman known to be given to "ways that are dark and sins that are vain." This gentleman was fawning about with some bags of rice which he seemed anxious to get stowed away. Mr. Hadden, in a friendly manner, said "Good day" to him and asked him where he was going "Swatow." And what was his luggage like? Oh, none; wasn't taking any luggage. A brief examination showed that the bags of rice contained more dynamite than anything else—fifty boxes, of seven charges each, besides detonators and fuses. The Chinaman protested that he knew nothing about them, they were not his, and he was perfectly innocent; but all the same, he said the "rice" were all taken together to the Police Station, and the captain of the *Namoa* feels wonderfully relieved to be quit of them.

MR. J. ENE, late boatswain of the Naval Yard was a passenger homeward bound by the transport *Tyne* yesterday. His departure from Hongkong, says a correspondent, was not in the least regretted, for he had made himself particularly obnoxious and a nuisance during his sojourn in the Yard, and more so since he was promoted to the rank of chief boatswain. His favourite occupation during working hours was apparently to bully every unoffending blue jacket he could come across, and to strut about like a braying jackass, letting everyone know that he was an officer in the Queen's Navy and had to be saluted. At other times he would meddle with and vent his spleen upon the Dockyard Police, by whom he was universally hated. Another of his little ways was to palm himself off as a Holy Joe with the light community of Hongkong; and when the spirit, or perhaps a lot or two of Navy rum, moved him, he would glut the Naval Yard with religious tracts and text cards. He had not the courage to distribute these effusions openly, but would follow in the wake of a blue jacket, constable or storeman, and drop the precious seeds of the gospel from under his coat behind. To sum up, the devil has been seen asleep, or he would have had the "Bo'sun" long ago. Cheers from the men—"So say all of us!"

ENGLISH law and judicial procedure in Hongkong would appear to be many instances to be very different to what they are in other British colonies. We give one instance of some considerable importance. At Melbourne on the 15th ult., an application was made to Chambers on behalf of Mr. Thomas Ellis for a writ of *capias* against William Elliot, the well-known comedian, who was about to leave the colony. An affidavit was submitted, which set out that Elliot was indebted to the Great Malvern Land Company and had given bills to cover his indebtedness. Ellis, who held the bills, claimed £708. It was alleged that Elliot was leaving the colony with his family and had disposed of his furniture. Mr. Justice Williams refused to make the order, stating that the respondent had taken his passage and the application should have been made before. Now for the Hongkong side of the picture. On the 15th of last month, Messrs. Denham and Mossop made an application on behalf of John Minshott to Acting Chief Justice Acton for a writ of *capias* against Mr. Fraser-Smith, Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, who was that day proceeding to Australia in search of an important witness in a libel suit then pending. The application was supported by an affidavit "bearing" with statements, supplied to Minshott by his worthy counsel, Mr. Yee, as to the facts of the case, which could have been ascertained by the Court without the slightest trouble; and although the defendant was leaving all he possessed in the colony, the Acting Chief Justice granted the writ, and Mr. Fraser-Smith was actually arrested on board the steamer about twenty minutes before her advertised time of sailing, brought to the Supreme Court, and forced to find security in \$5,000, although like all registered newspapers, proprietors he had already two sufficient sureties in Court, as provided by ordinance. The object of Minshott, Mr. Yee, and the Denhams and Mossop "push" was, of course, to prevent the witness they had so much reason to dread—and whom they afterwards tried to "square" and succeeded in demoralising—from returning to Hongkong, and owing to the supineness of the Judge they all but succeeded. But the man who was thus grossly persecuted by a libelling rascal and a Judge who, to put it mildly, was a bit out of his element in that high office, had no remedy; Hongkong law was altogether too vague in its wording and too uncertain in its application to afford redress to a person who had been really injured. But anyhow, it is quite plain that if Mr. Justice Williams of Melbourne was right in the case mentioned above, Mr. Acting Chief Justice Acton of Hongkong must have been wrong—very much wrong—and not for the first time.

THE Sanitary Board will meet on Friday, May 13th, at 4.15 p.m. Agenda—1. Mortality returns for weeks ended the 10th April and 7th May, 1892. 2. 37 applications for licences and renewal of licences to take-pawnee. 3. Papers concerning the continuance of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon as consultant to the Dairy Farm, Comptroller. 4. Reports of (a) Analysts on samples of water drawn from Tsim and Pokfula mains in April, 1892. (b) Superintendent's for April, 1892. (c) Concerning a leper residing at Stanley.

"WHEREFORE all this childlike hubbub about the Manila lottery?" writes a well-informed Chinese merchant, who alleges that for every dollar invested in Manila lottery tickets ten Mexicans leave the colony in possession of a member of the army of *writing* lottery ticket sellers who canvas the whole city and suburbs twice a month in quest of investors in the Canton branch office of the most gigantic lotto yet established in the Far East, or probably anywhere else for that matter. And our correspondent is right, for millions of Chinese and hundreds of Europeans and Indians of all classes of society regularly invest their savings, and not infrequently more than their savings, in the *writing* lottery, which is undoubtedly the most successful of all Eastern lotteries and probably the most dishonestly conducted. Mr. Bill's crusade against the Manila lottery, altho' well-intended and no doubt perfectly justified, reminds us of that blessed passage in Holy Writ wherein one of the twelve apostles admonishes a sceptical colleague and exhorts him to extract the beam that is in his own eye before he attempts to take out the mote that is in his brother's.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Puisne Judge.)

May 11th.

CHONG HING HEE V. TAM WAN TENG.

This action, by the late comptroller of Franjea Hormuzjee & Co., against his former accountant, the present comptroller, for \$907 received and not accounted for, was concluded shortly before 6 p.m. yesterday.

After the hearing of a great deal of evidence His Lordship held that an item of \$400, said to have been received for *writing* lottery tickets, had not been proved. Judgment for plaintiff for the remainder, \$500, with costs.

SALE OF THE "TORRINGTON."

At the Supreme Court house this afternoon the far-famed *Torrington* was put up for sale by Mr. F. A. Haselard, marshal of the Colonial Court of Admiralty, under an order obtained by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, in their suit for payment for repairs effected.

There was a better attendance than when the vessel was put up before, and bidding was fairly good. A start was made with Capt. Craud's \$10,000 previously recorded, and Mr. K. Hong Tsai and two other Chinese bidders quickly ran the figures higher. At \$28,000 the Hon. C. P. Chater's representative, Mr. A. G. Morris, chipped in, and at \$33,000 the ship was knocked down to him.

This sum will just about pay the claims of the crew, the Court costs, and the mortgage, which are preferential charges on the vessel, while the Dock Co., the Bank, and other creditors, and the lawyers, there will be just about enough to stand *ditto* round. Capt. Berwick will be rather left out in the cold.

The *Torrington* is, we believe, distinctly worth twice the figure, but in the present state of commercial collapse in the East she could not be expected to fetch more than \$33,000, and has done well at that.

THE "MEMNON."

The *Memnon* sailed for Sandakan to-day, with Mr. V. C. Nightingale, an Australian, we believe, late of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's steamer *Chitang*, as chief officer in place of Mr. T. G. Keane, who remains in Hongkong. We are pleased to learn that Capt. Branch has not thought it advisable to withdraw his ball, as it would have been regrettable if this had been found necessary.

The May Sessions will probably commence on Wednesday next. If Mr. Keane is well advised he will make an effort to secure a competent legal advice before that date.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

GAMBLING AT QUARRY BAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEAR SIR,—I see in your paper an article about a game of *pat-hau* carried on at Quarry Bay, where the stamped checks of the railway company have been used. As I do not issue any stamped tickets which can be used for gambling you will kindly assign this mistake in the next edition of your paper.

Yours truly,

LAM HUE TUNG.

(Comptroller of Taikeo Sugar Refinery Co., Ltd.)

Hongkong, 12th May, 1892.

Oh yes, we will adjust the mistake, with a brick, so to speak. The mistake is, however, on Mr. Lam Hue Tung's side, not on ours. We stated simply what was on evidence in the depositions taken by the Police Magistrate, and if those records are not correct, it is not our fault, and Mr. Lam Hue Tung has made a slight mistake in addressing us. If it is true, as he says, that he does not issue any stamped tickets which can be used for gambling, then a good deal of forgery, and perjury has been going on, which he might find it worth his while to look into. Our paragraph was based on official records, which are supposed to be reliable; but we publish Mr. Lam Hue Tung's contradiction for what it is worth. While he was at it, he might as well have denied that there was any gambling at all, or that any such inspection as Mr. Gould ever existed, or that the *Telegraph* is the Only Publication in the East.—(Ed. H.K.T.)

THE ANTI-OPIMUM AGITATION.

The Singapore *Free Press</*

\$150,000 per annum, and the Farmers, to recoup themselves for risk, interest on capital, losses, depreciation, and personal remuneration might expect, with fair trade, to get a variable return of profit per annum, although it is just this margin that cannot be obtained.

But were we to abandon our opium revenue, we should, in order to stop smuggling, have to employ a far larger detective staff than the Farmers find it necessary to use. We shall underestimate that probable charge if we put it at double the cost, namely \$360,000, this including the charges on a permanent Preventive Establishment, informers, rewards, &c.

We should, as we have said, probably also have to double, or treble, our police to cope with the increase of crime which would certainly follow, as a great increase in the consumption of native liquor would ensue. But we shall omit that head of expenditure in the meantime. Roughly speaking, this Settlement alone, in the event of loss of its opium revenue, would have to find from some quarter the following extra revenue:—

Opium Revenue \$1,050,000
Preventive Services 360,000

\$1,410,000
Now, how is that money to be found?—for found it must be if the opium revenue is to be relinquished. But to plunder this Colony in the interest of the British taxpayers makes it quite unlikely they could be persuaded to disgorge the excess contribution, as well as five times that amount, simply to please the old women of Exeter Hall. Inside and outside of local mission bodies there are perhaps twenty European, male and female, who would like to be prepared the consumption of opium and would be prepared at the necessary consequence, to make some personal sacrifice to do so. At least we assume that they would, because it is only fair to assume that people are honest till they are found out to be otherwise. Some perhaps wouldn't see or couldn't see that they were called upon to take any burden on themselves in order to justify their meddling with car, revenues; for even missionaries are at times not perfect. And perhaps even with the best will in the world they could hardly find in the Treasury the amount needed, even with the assistance of their pious and charitable friends at home. Are there any who would doubt whether the *Malayia Mission* people would not gladly rush to the Treasury and pour into Mr. O'Brien's hands the annual tithe of \$1,328,000, if they could only get it? Surely not. And yet we live in a cold, self-satisfied, unsympathetic world which can with difficulty be got to believe that such acts of self-sacrifice are possible.

But to come back to the hard dry prose of fact. Simply for the sake of furnishing an illustration we showed the effect of a capitation tax on adult males which would be needed to recoup the Treasury for loss of opium revenue in the Settlement. But it is quite certain that the Chinese coolie class could not and would not contribute a minimum tax of \$10 or so a man to supply the deficit of the last year. It is the 127,000 of this Settlement to bear the burden equally. Place an impost like that on a Chinese coolie, and Singapore would soon have to be a white-for-labour colony. The emigration from Dell would be nothing to the exodus from Singapore. We need only here hint at the fiasco and bloodshed that would precede the emigration.

We have therefore to narrow down the burden to a class that represents the taxable portion of the inhabitants, and we cannot do better than take for that purpose the list of Municipal voters as a foundation. Outside the Municipal limits there may be a few residents in the island who were within these limits, would be entitled to a vote on their qualification as occupiers or owners. But these must be so few in number that they may be ignored.

Taking then the Municipal ratepayers' list as the basis of possible taxation, we find that on a rough estimate it contains about 1,200 names. Without attempting any adjustment on assessment values, and merely dividing the revenue to be found among these names, we find that—
\$1,328,000 among 1,200 persons amounts to
ELEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS PER HEAD PER ANNUM.

Now, frankly we want to find out from the public mind whether they seriously had it in their minds, in pursuance of their astoundingly ignorant pottering with a Colony's finance—that they were endeavouring, as one possible reason, to saddle each member of the taxable section of the inhabitants of this Settlement with the huge imposition of eleven hundred dollars per annum.

Let us get rid of the false hysterical anti-opium cant that agitates about imaginary "murdered millions" which, of course, *if true*, would mean the opium-using Sikh race, with a military correspondent mentions, was wiped out of existence perhaps centuries ago, and that if any feeble remnants still survive in remote jungle villages they would be stunted human wrecks, mere intellectual, moral and physical ruins whose vitality had been sapped to the very dregs by the depravity of their ancestors.

As for the miserable and shattered creatures only average a shade over 5 ft. high, they have a huge chest capacity, they are big-boned, muscular and powerful. Nothing could so clearly show to the British public the sad effects of a whole Indian race given over from time immemorial to the moderate use of opium than to exhibit on the platform of Exeter Hall a company of Singapore Sikh police, or to march a brigade of Sikh infantry along the Strand. The physical and intellectual superiority of the ordinary beer-drinking London Army, or even of the ten-fumbling Anti-Opium agitators, would be triumphantly manifested, and the holy cause of catalog home-grown virtue out of foreign people's sacrifices would go swelling on to a final and glorious triumph. Precisely.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, April 13th.
A dispatch to the *Standard* from Freetown, West Africa, says: Messages from King Samad report that the French expedition was repulsed near Kairawana and four French officers and eighty-one native soldiers were taken prisoner. The French force is awaiting reinforcements before resuming the attack.

The *Standard* says that the Car has declined to withdraw the prohibition of exportation of grain until he knows the result of the harvest, which, at the earliest, will not be until July.

The extensive cotton-spinning lockout, declared by the Federation of Master Spinners nearly two weeks ago, began in part to-day and by Saturday 700,000 operatives will be out.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13th.
M. de Giers, Foreign Minister, is worse, Pleurisy supervened, and his condition is pronounced critical.

ROME, April 13th.
Cardinal Rampoldi, Papal Secretary of State, is ill, but his condition is not serious.

NEW YORK, April 13th.
The editor of the *Dramatic News* says: "I am now in a position to state upon what may be regarded as official authority that Edwin Booth has grown steadily worse ever since his Boston attack several months ago, and that his present condition is extremely precarious. Booth will never be seen on the stage is regarded by those in a position to know with positiveness as a matter of simple impossibility. It is feared that he may not live the year out."

BERLIN, April 13th.
A great sensation was caused in military and political circles to-day by the appearance in Dresden of a pamphlet entitled "New Revelations about Jewish Guns." In the pamphlet the author, Rector, Herman Ahlwardt of Berlin, brings grave charges against the well-known Jewish firm of Ludwig Loewe & Co., whom he accuses of having defrauded the Government and endangered the national defence by delivering several hundred thousand rifles of the latest pattern in bad condition.

MADRID, April 13th.
A bomb with a burning fuse was found this morning at the entrance of the School of Architects. Attempts to blow up the building have decreased lately and the anarchists have taken the warning letters in which they threaten to destroy the churches and public buildings. Another bomb was exploded in Valencia, to-day, presumably by anarchists. Much damage was done to property and the people are in a state of terror.

LUXEMBOURG, April 13th.
Two enormous bombs, weighing forty-five pounds each, were discovered on the train from Brussels. The object of those who placed them there is unknown.

PRAQUE, April 13th.
The woolen mill operatives went on a strike to-day and assumed a menacing attitude. A large force of gendarmes tried to disperse them when a pitched battle ensued and the mob was finally dispersed, but not before several members were seriously hurt.

LONDON, April 13th.
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach addressed the Bristol Chamber of Commerce last evening. He said he feared there was real ground for a gloomy trade outlook in the coming year. He did not think the continued decrease in exports. Some little contribution to the decrease to the McKinley law. He had examined the statistics and was convinced the McKinley law influenced the total volume of British exports to the extent of only 2½ per cent. The whole root of the decrease was the want of confidence in foreign countries and the terrible Baring crisis. (Query—Baring or Baring?)

From advices received here it is learned that cholera is spreading at an alarming rate in Punjab, British India, since the return of the pilgrims from Hurdwar.

Herrlich Natur, the famous Austrian sculptor who designed the Zwettl monument in Zurich and the Haydn monument in Vienna, is dead.

PARIS, April 13th.
La France says the King of Dahomey has seized at Whydah, a port of Dahomey, twenty Europeans, including several nuns, and has taken them to Abomey, his capital, where he holds them in the event of an attack by the French.

WASHINGTON, April 13th.
Senator Felton is preparing himself for a fight on the Chinese question when the Senate committee bill is called up. He will try to secure the passage of the Geary bill as it came from the House.

NEW YORK, April 13th.
The *Press* this morning says that private information that a definite proposition for an international conference on silver has lately come from the English Government to the United States Government is in possession of a few well-informed persons in New York city and Washington, and there is good reason to believe that this fact will soon be made public. The proposition came through the regular diplomatic channels to Secretary Foster from Goshen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the eve of the Secretary's departure for Europe.

The proposition contemplates the holding of an international conference for the purpose of considering means for the extension of the use of silver as a money metal. This is not in reference to bi-metallicism, but its broad terms imply that the proposition covers these means as well as others as a subject of investigation by the conference.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13th.
Through the distributions of American agents over 20,000 horses have been provided with corn, in addition to the peasants' rations. Soup kitchens are open in twenty-four districts and people are supplied with nourishing food free of cost, and grain.

BERLIN, April 13th.
The woman named Kru who was convicted of the murder of her husband, and her elder son, Wilhelm, who was an accomplice in the murder, were executed at Dortmund to-day. The prisoners confessed the murder, saying they were weary of keeping the victim because he was a drunkard.

Wilhelm, being unable to walk, was partly carried to the scene of the execution and sublimely gaily. The executioner severed the head from his body with a single sweep of the axe.

When everything was ready the woman was led out. She walked firmly to the block and placed her head when she was told to, and in a few seconds the executioner finished his ghastly work. The bodies were at once removed.

The *Post* to-day announces that Dr. Canaan of the Moabite Hospital has discovered the measles bacillus.

CARO, April 13th.
The investiture of the Khedive took place with due ceremony to-day at the palace in the presence of British and Egyptian troops. The firman of investiture was read by the Turkish Minister, and this was followed by military salutes and the firing of cannon, amidst the plaudits of the multitude. The city is decorated and the day is observed as a holiday. There will be a grand illumination to-night.

MADRID, April 13th.
The anarchists after a period of inactivity started up again yesterday. While the Holy Thursday procession was moving through the streets of Cadix and the crowds on either side were bowing reverently at the holy emblems borne, two bombs were thrown into the midst of the procession. The people fled with terror in every direction. A number of the processioneers were injured by the explosions which followed, though, fortunately, no lives were lost. In the confusion the miscreants escaped.

There have been many arrests made in Cadix and Valencia in connection with recent dynamite plots. The authorities continue to receive letters threatening to kill them and destroy their property, and threats are made to destroy places of worship.

The anarchist Munoz, under arrest, showed the police a bomb which would explode when immersed in water. He said it was the intention to place them in the holy water fonts of the churches.

RIO JANEIRO, April 13th.
The state of siege has been raised. The city is tranquil. The movement in Matto Grosso to declare the state independent is considered of no importance, as the state is unable to uphold a rebellion. The whole country is tranquil.

MONTREAL, April 13th.
The province of Quebec is making a move to exterminate lotteries. The Attorney-General has given a leading lawyer carte blanche in the matter of their suppression. It is expected those engaged in the lottery business will close their doors at once.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 13th.
It is reported that Jay Gould's representative has asked President Diaz for an important railroad concession. Mr. Huntington is expected here soon.

LONDON, April 13th.
The revelations made before the committee inquiring into the state of the British army have been the sensation this week. Leading military chiefs concurred in the opinion that there is hardly a single battalion of infantry at home that is not affected. The revelations will lead to an active agitation in Parliament as soon as recess is over, the Secretary of War having promised that he will not obstruct full discussion and needed reforms.

Adjutant-General Wood declared that 50 per cent of the men engaged for a day's service on account of youth and lack of stamina. The Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, endorsed the startling statement, adding that if called upon to mobilize two army corps on short notice it would be impossible, and he did not think it possible to mobilize one corps composed of twenty-five battalions of infantry.

In response to a query if the battalions were fit for home defence Lord Wolseley replied: "If we were landed in France he would be better than nothing." He said the volunteer force was the most important factor in home defence. The Duke of Connaught said if his command was ordered to service not half of them would be allowed to go on account of unfitness. The main cause of the weakness of the home battalions, he stated, is the depletion of the best men for foreign and colonial service.

Lord Wolseley likened the forces to a squeezed lemon. The Duke of Devonshire, as spokesman of the House of Commons, said the soldiers were worn out and because the soldiers were wanted on expeditions and because the soldiers were wanted on expeditions and because the soldiers were wanted on expeditions.

Gladstone announces that he considers the Newcastle programme a definite platform for the coming elections. He promises to address a series of meetings during the campaign. Gladstone, replying to the question of the Irish Bishops and other dissenters against home rule on religious grounds, contends that alarm lest the Dublin Legislature oppress the Protestants ought not to be entertained, as the Imperial Parliament is a safeguard for religious and civil freedom. Ten thousand delegates will be present at the unionist convention in Belfast, and 150,000 persons will participate in the procession.

The rumour that John Dillon is about to retire from political life, on account of a quarrel with Healy, is fantastic. He states that she has been offered £50,000 for fifty lectures in the United States on humanitarian government and other subjects, and would accept it if her health permitted.

Salisbury has clinched the British hold on the Khedive by inclining him to an open quarrel with the Sultan in requesting the withdrawal of Moukhtar Pasha.

The *Times* Madrid correspondent says the difficulty regarding American missionaries in the Philippines has been satisfactorily arranged. Spain consents to the return of the missionaries to the islands and agrees that they shall not be hampered in their missionary work, provided they do not interfere with local government matters or questions between the island authorities and the natives.

Information was received here of an engagement that has taken place between the forces of the Amir of Afghanistan and a force of the Russian troops. The latter was defeated. The Afghans captured the town of Asmar. By this victory the Amir was enabled to command Doras, one of the two passes leading through the Pamir country to India. The other pass is held by the British.

PARIS, April 13th.
The Minister of Justice has ordered the Prefets to forbid priests to criticize the laws or acts of the Government and to report any disturbances in the churches to the prefects.

An epidemic of cholera prevails in the Nanterre penitentiary. Fifty-two deaths have occurred within a week and as many as twenty in a single day.

TOKYO, April 13th.
Hon. Alexander Mackenzie is very low to-night and his death is momentarily expected.

NEW YORK, April 13th.
The Interstate National Bank has closed its doors, going into voluntary liquidation. The depositors were paid 90 per cent of the entire deposit, and within a week a dividend of 5 per cent or more will be paid to the stockholders.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13th.
The Council of the Empire has adopted a series of drastic measures which indicate that preparations are being made for war. All the private railways and steamers are to be taken by the Government in case the troops are ordered to be mobilized.

The severest penalties are provided against giving information of the plans of the Government abroad.

The condition of Dr. Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is suffering from an attack of erysipelas in the head, ulcer in the ear and pleurisy, has become worse. It is supposed he is dying.

BERLIN, April 13th.
Although the German press is still very reticent about Rector Ahlwardt's revelations concerning the furnishing to the Government by Ludwig Loewe & Co., a Jewish firm, of guns of an inferior character, there is reason to believe that they have made a great stir in high quarters. Copies of the pamphlet have been sent to the Emperor, the Minister of War and other prominent persons, and an inquiry has been instituted, but so many clashing interests are involved that it is not possible to say whether the writer of the pamphlet or the persons whom he attacks will be sacrificed.

An official ministerial crisis is expected here, as the position of Herr von Merv as Minister of the Interior is compromised.

VIENNA, April 13th.
An epidemic of black smallpox is raging in Poland, especially on the Galician frontier. The disease is very violent, the most of those attacked dying on the third day.

A Rio Janeiro dispatch states that twenty-eight natives in the recent disturbances have been killed from the province of Amazonas. Eighteen others are imprisoned.

KIUKIANG.

April 28th.
"You should see the hills at Kiukiang!" That is what is said to travellers coming up river. A few lines descriptive of these hills are of interest to those who have not yet had an opportunity of visiting them. We left the concession of Kiukiang one fine morning in chairs, and slowly proceeded through the native suburbs, which resemble those seen everywhere in China. Bamboo and basket shops, interspersed with repositories for nails, etc., the harmonious blacksmith following, his prototype, and Old Manly busy engaged in recording unknown and old virtues of the dead on various tablets of stone—these all gave interest to our progress. The Chinese municipal scavenger, the black pig, occasionally barred our way, but, with a good humoured grunt, allowed us to pass.

Emerging through the sluice-gate we turn to the right, past the execution ground. Extensive plains, rich in unbounding wheat and waving barley, stretched far away; here and there plots of young rice, the tender green just visible amid the cast-off husks. In some places the agricultural work was hard at hand, preparing the ground for their early crops, ploughing the water-powered soil, and churning in a minor key, to their buffaloes. Others were harrowing the half submerged furrows, standing on their implements and singing lustily as if there were no such thing as care in the world.

To the left the broken and rising ground was covered by clumps of trees, in many instances beautified with wisteria in full bloom. As we advanced we met continuous streams of peasants, most of them laden with faggots of fire and charcoal. Some were carrying the produce of their farm, and others were disposed, offering no obstruction to what was certainly one of their, heavily laden as they were, and with water on either side of the narrow foot-path. It was amusing to watch the frogs, bright, green little fellows, croaking out juvenile salutations to their master and more robust relatives, who gruffly rejoined with heads just raised above the water.

Our way now lay through picturesque hamlets, the path bordered by hedges of rose-bushes and wisteria. Here, on the higher ground, the rich tints of the crimson and rose-coloured trellis caught the eye, growing in such profusion as to form a very carpet of beauty. Farther on, as the hedges became denser, one noticed the pure white flowers of the brambles, shining out like stars, from amid the dark green foliage.

They rivaled, trickling down between huge boulders, invite us to quench our thirst. Here, in the shade, we rest awhile. Butterflies of many varieties flitting hither and thither, amongst them the velvety black and the pale sulphur.

Still ascending, we arrive at the region of fern, first espying the well known *Pinus* such as *Pinus latifolia*, *Blechnum spicatum*. On either side of the ravine the yellow canorus mingled its flowers with wisteria and azaleas in full bloom forming a pleasing contrast of colours. The freshness of the spring foliage delighted us, and we were reminded of the black-birds singing the herald with its dulcet notes and the liquid melody of the lark as it soared above the bullet-grip of the wagtail, "chip-chip" as it preceded us—all as full of life among themselves as it was of enjoyment to us.

The valley now begins to close in as we advance between the hills; the scene is lovely in the extreme and quite novel to us. Quiet homesteads and well-cultivated plateaux manifest the thrift and industry of the peasants—the cottages very primitive, with walls of mud, the people, though very poor, appeared perfectly content with their lot. Their poverty seemed in contrast with the rich clothing of the country around them. White roses trailed from the trees, showing their glittering petals into the rushing streams below. On measuring some of these flowers we found they were more than ten inches in circumference! A green wattle-like shrub with its lovely yellow blossoms; ferns in abundance and of many varieties, the *armadillo* *agrostis* shooting up, with its slender stalks, and the height of three feet, and the pretty little wood anemone, its base, give promise of what we may surely hope to find further on. Our bearers abruptly stop under the shade of a large camphor tree, whose wide spreading branches afford us grateful protection from the sun's scorching rays of which we are all in need. Stones are built up round the trunk of this tree to the height of six feet; it was evidently held in reverence by the villagers, who told us it was several hundred years old.

Now we leave our chairs and with mountain-stick in one hand and umbrella in the other, for the heat is great, and in the shade, we continue our ascent of the hill. Foaming little torrents fall, dashing from rock to rock, sprinkling the ferns and flowers that border their course and forming myriads of gems for the sun to play on. Arrived at the Three Cross Ravine, we halt a bit to gain breath and take in the grandeur and beauty of our surroundings. A steep climb of rugged steps brings us to the bungalow at Ta Shan-Pei, where the ample verandah affords us rest and shelter from the sun. At the summit of the hill, passing a temple and a very tall tree, we turn to the right till the edge of the hill is reached—by no means an easy climb, owing to the shrubs and undergrowth being so thick. Here we come across tracks of the wild pig and other animals. Arrived at the summit of the hill we have a grand and extensive view of the Ta Shan-Pei Valley, and the Poyang River to the right, across the gorge, below us the Valley of the Yangtze stretches far away and to the left Kiukiang. Looking down we are struck by the number of streams rushing from the hills and fertilizing the plains below.

We made many pleasant excursions during our stay at the hills, each day finding fresh attractions and consequently increased interest and delight. Communicated to Shanghai Mercury.

KOREA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Chemulpo, 27th April, 1892.
It appears that the similarity of the names between the ill-fated attaché to the Japanese Legation in Seoul, who was drowned in the wrecked *Idzumi Maru*, and the highly respected Japanese Consul at our port, Mr. Hayashi, has led to the erroneous supposition that the latter gentleman had been lost in the *Idzumi*, it being known that he is appointed to Shanghai on well-earned promotion. Mr. Hayashi is certainly one of the most distinguished gentlemen of the Japanese Consular Service, and has ever been stationed in this place. However, he will probably not proceed to Shanghai until he has been relieved by his successor, the present Japanese Consul in Chemo. Just now the Consul is away with the gunboat *Maya-Kan* to the scene of the loss of the *Idzumi*. The other two cabin passengers drowned in that steamer were Dr. Maibashi and an officer of the *Maya-Kan*; the Doctor was on his way to Germany, intending to study the most desiring gentlemen of the Japanese Consular Service, and has ever been stationed in this place. However, he will probably not proceed to Shanghai until he has been relieved by his successor, the present Japanese Consul in Chemo. Just now the Consul is away with the gunboat *Maya-Kan* to the scene of the loss of the *Idzumi*. The other two cabin passengers drowned in that steamer were Dr. Maibashi and an officer of the *Maya-Kan*; the Doctor was on his way to Germany, intending to study the most desiring gentlemen of the Japanese Consular Service, and has ever been stationed in this place. However, he will probably not proceed to Shanghai until he has been relieved by his successor, the present Japanese Consul in Chemo. Just now the Consul is away with the gunboat *Maya-Kan* to the scene of the loss of the *Idzumi*. 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Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG, 1892.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

<i>Empress of Japan</i>	Saturday...	May 28th.
<i>Empress of China</i>	Saturday...	June 18th.
<i>Empress of India</i>	Saturday...	July 9th.

THE R. M. S.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN,"
 Lieut. G. A. Lee, R.N., Commander, sailing at Noon, on SATURDAY, the 28th May, 1892, with Her Majesty's Mail, will proceed to **VANCOUVER, and SINGAPORE, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA.**

RATES OF PASSAGE.
 (In Mexican Dollars).
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO	Way Fares.	Prepaid return.
	1st class.	1st class.
Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, B.C., Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash.	275	338
Portland, Ore., San Francisco	255	383
San Francisco, Ala.	275	413
Winnipeg, Man.	285	428
To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Ill., Kansas City, Chicago, Mo.	395	443
St. Louis, Mo.	395	458
Milwaukee, Wis.	395	458
Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O.	395	458
Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ont.	395	458
Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y., Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, Que., New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y.	395	458
Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa.	395	458
Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me.	395	458
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B.	395	458
Liverpool and London via Liverpool	325	575
Paris, via Liverpool and London	345	601
Havre, via Liverpool	345	601
Bremen	345	601
Hamburg	335	591

2nd class steamer and 1st class on rail, and 2nd class steamer and rail, also Steerage. Fares and Rates to other places, quoted on application.

The Steamers call at Victoria to land and embark passengers.

Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

CARBO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. Brown, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Vancouver, B. C.


Passes must be sent to the Company's Office with address marked in full by 5 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

E. HOLLOWAY,
General Agent,
Office, Pender's Street,
Hongkong, 7th May 1892.

J. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
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Also
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FLENSBURG STOCK, BEER,
ENGINEERS' and BLACKSMITHS'
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Hawthorne, 841 March, 1882